	Case 2:10-cv-01596-PMP-GWF Document 21 Filed 05/18/11 Page 1 of 3
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA
7	
8	BRECK SMITH,)
9	Petitioner,) 2:10-CV-01596-PMP-PAL
10	vs.) ORDER VACATING DISMISSAL
11	D.W. NEVEN, et al.,
12	Respondents.
13	This is an action initiated by Breck Smith, a state prisoner, on a petition for writ of habeas
14	corpus. (ECF No. 10.) Petitioner also sought appointment of counsel, which was denied by the Court
15	Before the Court is respondents' motion to dismiss the petition as being too vague to formulate a
16	response. (ECF No. 15.) Petitioner has opposed the motion and has filed an amended petition. (ECF
17	Nos. 19 and 20.) Respondents did not reply to the opposition and have not sought dismissal of the
18	amended petition.
19	The Rules Governing 2254 Cases require the petition to include all claims available to the
20	petitioner with facts supporting each ground. Rule 2. Rule 4 allows the Court to summarily dismiss the
21	petition "if it plainly appears from the petition and any attached exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled
22	to relief" Having reviewed the amended petition, the Court does not so find.
23	As respondents surely are aware, the majority of habeas corpus cases in this Court are litigated
24	by prisoners pro se. There are not resources to provide every habeas petitioner with counsel.
25	The amended pro se petition in this case is not so vague and ambiguous that respondents canno
26	reasonably be required to respond. Furthermore, petitioner alleges that he presented each of his claims

1	in state court. Reference to the record of the state-court proceedings should therefore help respondents
2	in determining the range of petitioner's claims.
3	The Amended Petition sets out the following claims for relief, which respondents shall be
4	required to address:
5 6	I. The petitioner's rights guaranteed under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments were violated where the two concurrent sentences of 10-years to life imposed under the Nevada Habitual Criminal Statute resulted in cruel and unusual punishment for crimes that were non-violent.
7	II. Petitioner was denied his right to the effective assistance of counsel, as guaranteed by the Sixth
8	and Fourteenth Amendments, where: a. counsel improperly advised petition to enter a guilty plea which petitioner did not
9	understand and which afforded petitioner no benefit from the agreement;
10	b. counsel failed to object to the district court's acceptance of prior judgements of
11	conviction (JOC) to support he habitual criminal adjudication, based solely upon
12	another court's previous acceptance of those JOCs;
13	c. counsel allowed petitioner to stipulate to the imposition of the large habitual
14	treatment for sentencing;
15	d. counsel failed to argue against the application of the large habitual criminal
16	treatment in sentencing;
17	e. counsel failed to argue that the habitual criminal statute was unconstitutional;
18	f. counsel failed to argue a selective prosecution argument.
19	III. Petitioner was denied his right to the effective assistance of appellate counsel, as guaranteed by the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments, where:
a. appellate counsel failed to raise a claim that the habitual of	
21	b. appellate counsel failed to raise the issue that the habitual criminal proceedings
22	were infirm;
23	c. appellate counsel failed to raise the issue that the habitual criminal statutes was unconstitutional;
24	d. appellate counsel failed to raise the issue that the district court erred in accepting
25	infirm prior JOCs;
26	

Case 2:10-cv-01596-PMP-GWF Document 21 Filed 05/18/11 Page 3 of 3